BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This Evening.-FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st. and Fifth-tre.-This Evening at 8.-" As You Like IL" Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.-This Evening.-Grand Pro-Niblo's Garden.—This Evening at 8.—"East Lyue." Miss Lucille Western.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"The SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-This Evening.-Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave,-This Day and Evening-Exhibition of "The Nine Muses." STEINWAY HALL-This Evening.-Carlotta Patti's

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 8.—English Comedy.—" Sam."—F. S. Chanfrau. Comedy.—"Sam."—F. S. Chaufrau.

THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
This Bregging—"Robinson Cruses." The Lauri Family. Mr. J. Levy. WALLACK'S THEATER.-This Evening at 8 .- "Caste."

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

To the late strikes in France have been added those of the gilders of Paris and the bookbinders of Lyons. The French Radicals are about to ask their Deputies to resign, and the manifesto of Messrs. Gambetta and Bancel 18 denounced by their former associates. = Gen. Prim has formally thanked the Spanish army for crushing the Republican insurrection. The outbreak at Bejar has been suppressed, and the leader, Salvoches, killed. Three thousand more troops have been sent to Cubs. ==== The Empress Eugenie has left Turkey for Egypt, where an international commission will soon confer upon the Suez Canal questions and consular jurisdiction. - A revolt has occurred at Cattaro in Dalmatia. = Menotti Garibaldi is recruiting in Cala-The hopeless illness of Lord Derby, and the death of Mr. John Walsh, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, are announced. ==== The case of the officers of the Cuban war steamer is to be tried to-day; that of the vessel itself will come up in November.

The Tennessee Legislature balloted twice for U. S. Senator yesterday, but without result. - Aparty of Apaches attacked a mail coach and killed the driver and military escort, but were subsequently dispersed by a detachment of eavalry, with a loss of 12 killed. = The reported massacre of a surveying party by the Indians is confirmed. == Several persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit tobacco stamps at Richmond, Va. have been arrested. =--- The bankers and brokers have made another appeal for a modification of their internal revenue tax. —— The U. S. steamer Monongahela, which was washed ashore during the great earthquake at St. Thomas, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. . At Portland, Me., two slaves have been liberated from a vessel lately arrived from Car-

Operations at Hell Gate have been unexpectedly successful, and that dangerous channel will probably soon be cleared. = Timothy C. Allyn, a well-known business man, fatally shot himself with a pistol at the Gramercy Park Hotel. - The American Bible Union began its Twentieth Anniversary yesterday. ==== The arguments in the gold injunction cases are finished, the Court reserving its decision. === 8t. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, was opened with imposing eeremonies. — She City Superintendent of Education reports 101,047 pupils on the registers, of whom 80,379 attended schools in September. The number taught during the year ending Oct. 1, 1869, was 218,573, at #10, #2,185,730. Total fund, #3,512,214 13. - Weehawker is organizing a Vigilance Committee to repress burglaries and other outrages. - Father Hyacinthe has visited some of our public institutions. - The Eric Railroad strike is practically ended. - The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church was laid at Hoboken. - Gold. 130, 1301, 1301, === Temperature, 39, 51, 50, 47.

The American Bible Union celebrated yesterday its twentieth anniversary. The object of this Society is to procure and circulate the most faithful version of the Bible in every language throughout the world. The report illustrates this object with facts and figures, and is a testimony of the zeal with which the Union has labored.

The contest for Gov. Boutwell's vacant seat in Congress, in the VIIth Massachusetts District, waxes warm. There are three candidates in the field-D. A. Richardson, J. N. Marshall. and Dr. J. C. Ayer. In Lowell, at the election of delegates, Dr. Ayer, who resides in that city, held his own pretty nearly against Richardson and Marshall, who coalesced on delegates, the vote standing: for the first two, 1,074; for Ayer, 1,047. This is a vote extremely omplimentary to Dr. Ayer, who has had some sharp controversies with the corporative interests of Lowell. The Convention meets to-day.

Brazil has spent two hundred and eighty millions on her four years' war with Paraguay and lost one hundred and fifty thousand men. This accounts equally for the fear of her financiers that she would be ruined, and the retrogressive indisposition of Dom Pedro to do anything with Slavery. But Paraguay, and

ernment against Slavery is the abolition of papers giving all the details of the movepublic slave auctions. This, however, is little gain, for in the very strongholds of Slavery, such as Cuba, private sales have long been the out the militia fully equipped, with packed established custom.

Harry Genet has taught the Tammany Ring a lesson whereby other Democrats may profit. They tried to throw him out, because of his past manifestations of independence, and elected delegates to nominate Terence Farley; whereupon Genet defied them, proclaimed himself a candidate anyhow, and offered to bet that he would be elected: so-since he would not back down, they did, and gave him the field. A few more such exhibitions of spirit will do much to break the shackles which now bind our City. We hail with joy every indication that the rule of the Ring approaches its overthrow.

The active Republicans of this city came out in force last night to hear speeches on the current issues of the day from Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Governor Hawley of Connecticut, E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Thomas Fitch of Nevada, Gen. Swift, and others. There was the best of feeling, and no little rejoicing over the auspicions results of the late contests in Pennsylvania and Ohio-the victory in the Legislature of the latter State being the especial point of congratulation. If the spirit evinced at this meeting is kept up, the Republicans of New-York City ought to show a handsome record at the close of the approaching contest.

Many Republicans have avowed to us their determination to vote for Judge Clerke, no matter whether nominated or not. They say he has been faithful, independent, and upright, and they shall evince their respect for such qualities-far too rare on our bench-by their ballots. We cannot say how general is this feeling, but it becomes our Committees to inquire and ascertain, since it would be unjust to Mr. Benedict to require him to lead forlorn hope unless he is to be heartily supported. The Republicans of this City have never been governed by party feeling in voting for Judges, and we trust they never may be. Let the drift of public sentiment be fairly ascertained and respected.

Even the Arithmetic Man has at last discovered that Pendleton was defeated in Ohio, and The World is now quarreling with other Democratic papers over the question, what killed him. The Belmont organ believes that the greenback theory was the cause of his overthrow, while Mr. Pendleton's organs think the difficulty was only that the greenback theory was not fully enough presented. If it had not been for the Pendleton heresies, says The World, Mr. Seymour would have been elected. If it had not been for the Pendleton doctrines, says The Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. Seymour would have been beaten ten times worse than he was. Democracy has been offered to the people with repudiation proclaimed and with repudiation concealed, and they have declined to take it either way. It seems clear enough to us that the whole trouble lies in the inability of the Democrats to get enough votes.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, senior, a venerable and able gentleman of whom Mr. Millard Fillmore has an unbounded admiration, is accustomed to sell his surplus yield of vegetables, and accordingly was assessed the other day as a buckster. Now, who could ever think of the father of the two Blairs as a huckster,-as even a political huckster? With greater propriety the notice of assessment came into the hands of Mr. Montgomery Blair; but nobody can swear that Mr. Blair, jr., has sold anything publicly in the market. The upshot of the case is that old Mr. Blair pays no tax at all, he being merely an itinerant vender of produce, and not a huckster with a permanent market stand-such venders or hucksters being the only ones contemplated by the law of taxation. The Revenue officer whose superserviceable zeal led to the assessment might have been in better business-collecting the whisky

We are still perplexed by The World's letter from on board the Pereire containing an extract from THE TRIBUNE of the day before. We want to know how that copy of our paper got to sea. Was it by carrier pigeons, or spiritualism, or rockets, or by a special steamer chartered by The World for the purpose (very sensible thing to do), or did the writer fall into our very words and even into the mistakes of our compositors by a mysterious and indefinable impulse of which he can himself give no explanation? Or, finally, was he a voyager not from Brest but from some such port as Hoboken or Gowanus,-no more "at sea" in fact than all the writers for that paper are every day of their lives? We know that in the matter of marine messages The World is apt to be queer. There was its story of the boat-race, for instance, which left London half a column long. and was printed the next day-oh, we believe some forty columns. All built up in a single night out of a dispatch of a thousand

tax for example.

The World has discovered that the late Mr. Andrew Johnson was "a man of vivid ideas." This we can well believe. We do not deny that he had all sorts of ideas on all sorts of subjects, and that his able mind was continually in a tremendously active condition. The difficulty of his intellect was its fecundity and the facility with which he could change his 'ideas" at a moment's notice. The truth is, there wasn't room even in his capacious brain for all his "ideas." The consequence was, that when he made a speech, out came the "ideas," higgledy-piggledy, crowding, pushing, jostling, to the great detriment of his elocution and grammar. O! he had "ideas" enough, only the "idea" which led all the rest was his mistaken "idea" of himself, which was especially "vivid." It is likely to be less vivid a week hence, if we may believe the Associated Press dispatch, which announces that he has only received 43 votes on the first ballot for United States Senator, received yesterday only 41, cannot possibly poll over 47, and is therefore considered in Nashville sure of defeat. An ex-President defeated for Senator, and defeated by the kind of people that seem to be uppermost in Tennessee, is a sight for gods and men. To be beaten by Cooper is like being rejected by a lady who prefers your valet!

The interesting and amusing feature of the hot and hasty preparations of Canada for war, is that the belligerent militia have no foe to fight. Doubtless it would be a grand thing for them, with Prince Alfred at their head, to turn out and enjoy a splendid tournament with

ment in advance? The fact is that the authorities of the New Dominion, in ordering kits, beside field batteries and gunboats at two hours' notice, with fifty kegs of gunpowder, are making fools of themselves for the Yankees to laugh at. The true cause of the great scare has just been ascertained. The fons et origo of the hubbub over the border was simply an excursion to the Canadian shores of the Niagara River of a number of veterans of the war of 1812, on peaceful thoughts intent, to pic-nic on old battle-grounds and recount how fields were won.

SPANISH GUNBOATS AND CUBAN BELLI-GERENCY.

Our Government will very soon be compelled to come to some decision regarding the gunboats which have been built in this country at the order of the Spanish Government for service in Cuban waters. These gunboats will presently be ready to sail from this port; and, as their release from the jurisdiction and control under which they have been held by our authorities for ten weeks past involves certain questions of deep interest and importance, the public will doubtless watch the action of the Government in the matter as closely as the Government itself lately watched the movements of the gunboats.

There are thirty of these vessels altogether, fifteen of which have been built here and fifteen at Mystic, Conn.; but those at the latter place, after having been got nearly ready for service, have been ordered to New-York to be completed; and there is no doubt that it is intended that the whole fleet shall sail, or attempt to sail, from this harbor. In the accounts of them given by our reporters, full details of their characteristics have been furnished to the public, and no one will doubt that they must prove of immense advantage to the Spaniards in the suppression of the Cuban insurrection, being fitted for river as well as coast service, and capable of rapid movement as well as vigorous assault. It is the opinion of those conversant with the matter that these gunboats will speedily make it impossible for the Cuban insurgents to carry on their operations effectively, or with prospect of success. The Spanish Government detailed some of its best naval officers to watch their construction throughout, and these officers have been on duty here and at Mystic ever since the work was begun.

In the beginning of August last, while the building of these boats was in progress, they were suddenly seized by order of our Government-the Peruvian Minister having made complaint that they were intended for service against Peru, toward which Spain still maintains an attitude of hostility. This charge was disproved by a reference to the style of the vessels; but it was then urged on behalf of Peru that, if they did not go there themselves, they would subserve the same object by relieving larger Spanish war-ships now in service in Cuban waters. The Spanish Minister, however, induced our Government to permit the resumption of work on the gunboats; and it has been pushed with the greatest energy during the last ten weeks. A few days more will see them all completed, and ready to take their departure from New-York. Already one of them, prepared for experimental purposes, has been making trial-trips on the Hudson, testing the engines, and practicing with the guns which are to form their armament. Ever since our Government permitted the resumption of work upon them, after its temporary stoppage in August, the gunboats have been kept under the closest surveillance by our naval authorities. Admiral Godon has obeyed his instructions to watch vigilantly their progress, and to prevent any attempt on their part, if any were made, to leave New-York without the express permission of the Government at Washington. Now what will be the upshot of this compli

cated business?

The steps our Government has already taken indicate its unwillingness to release these gun boats for the Spanish service in Cuba; while the news we have from Madrid, as well as from Havana, indicates the determination of the Spanish Government to secure possession of the vessels for which it has already paid, and the building of which has been permitted in our ship-yards. When the gunboats are finished and ready to sail, the Spanish Minister at Washington will undoubtedly request the removal of anything like an embargo upon their departure. If this be refused, we may anticipate that the Spanish request will be followed by a Spanish demand. If this be declined, are we to anticipate something in the Spanish line more formidable than a demand ? Already the gunboat question has been brought to the attention of Minister Sickles by the Regency Government; and we have before us at this moment a letter from Madrid (in the official accuracy of which we have every reason to believe) which contains the information that at an interview on the 5th ult. between Gen. Sickles and Becerra (Secretary of Foreign Affairs ad interim), the latter got into such a state of excitement about the embargo of the gunboats that the interview ended in a personal rupture. The language of the Spanish press on the subject has been extremely bitter. Our Government is accused of violating, or intending to violate, the Neutrality laws, and the action it has already taken is spoken of as intolerably presumptuous. Even the semi-official Epoca (Madrid) is roused to an extraordinary degree of Spanish fervor by our conduct. But a short time ago, after telling how the Spanish gunboats had been embargoed at New-York,

it went on thus : "We suppose that the Government and our representative at Washington will by this time have made the proper remonstrances to have this unjust embargo raised; but if, unfortunately, which we do not believe, our reclamation should prove unsuccessful, it is neces sary that, remembering what we were, we shall place ourselves in an energetic attitude, and give those who treat us in this unfair manner to understand that, if this course is continued, we will fight them; for to such a state of things we prefer an open war, in which we shall not want allies, and in which we will give our enemies trouble by sheltering the privateers that will prey on their commerce."

This language is almost as wild as that which was recently uttered by the Cronista of this city, when it undertook to show us how easy a matter it would be for the Spanish army and navy to bring this country to terms. But, though we do not pay much attention to Spanish extravagance of this sort, the fact remains that there is a point of difficulty between the American Government and that of Our Government will either have to change its course in regard to the gunboats and let them go, or else, if it refuse to permit their departure, in accordance with the Neutrality laws, it will be compelled to show reason for resisting the Spanish demands and holding out against Spanish remonstrances.

We understand that a short time ago a high functionary of the Government propounded a

account in our ports, it provided for a change of attitude on our part toward the combatants in Cuba, which would enable us, instead of assisting further in crushing the party of independence, to permit them the enjoyment of whatever strength they may derive from our neutrality. This policy was based on the assumption that the Spanish Minister would necessarily soon demand the release of the Spanish gunboats in accordance with law, national and international; and it took the form of a Presidential announcement, covering two points: First, compliance with the demand of the Spanish Minister and the release of the gunboats; second, a declaration that our Government cannot render this aid and comfort to the Spanish party in Cuba without putting both parties there on terms of equality as regards belligerent rights, and that therefore the belligerent rights of the independence party in Cuba must be recognized by the American Government. Could Spain take ex-

ception to this policy? A short time ago a Western cotemporary claimed to have received advices from Washington which outlined substantially this same course of conduct, and there are assuredly very strong arguments in its favor. There is no doubt that the President's feelings are in accord with the sympathies entertained by the American people for the struggling Cubans. There is no doubt of his unwillingness to aid the Spanish party by permitting them to procure fleets and armaments in our country for crushing out the independence of Cuba. There is no doubt of his desire to concede them belligerent rights whenever these rights can be properly and justly conceded.

But of course the carrying out of any such programme will depend upon the appearance of things in Cuba at the time the Spanish Minister seeks the release of the gunboats. If the rebellion be then crushed, the programme will be out of date; if the independence party be represented by a government and an army, why will it not be feasible?

## "INTERVIEWING."

Unless an end is made of this impudent business, strangers of celebrity will avoid visiting America as surely as if Carlyle's stigma were indeed valid-as if we were in sober truth an aggregate of thirty million bores. A single bore is a visitation sufficiently appalling. Men flee from him as Tam o' Shanter fled from the Warlocks, or Orestes from the Furies. But how escape the onset of a legion? What refuge can one seek when they swarm about him "in multitudes like which the populous North poured never from her frozen loins ?" If any one thinks the experience a light one, let him go that he will lose flesh by the opera-

He will go to his inn, seeking there to take his ease, and will find a bore in his bedroom. Emerging therefrom in wrath and dismay, he will find a bouquet of bores in his drawing-room-seeking to flee, he will find all his avenues of escape blocked up by bores of such solid, immovable composure, that he will either have to spring from the window or precipitate himself over some friendly balustrade. Should he chance, however, to emerge upon the open air without contusion or dislocation, he will find himself the target upon which casual bores from every point of compass continually impinge. He will be intercepted upon the trottoir by some moist and shining bore, not exempt from the enlivening influence of beer, who, note-book-in hand, will solicit his opinion upon difficult and embarrassing subjects. He will, perhaps, be bearded in the omnibus or cornered upon the Exchange, and solicited to drop a few observations. All his outgoings and incomings will be attended by troops and retinues of bores, and his casual utterances will be printed at length for the perusal of such bores as are not able to get at him. If, after these experiences, he does not regard renown itself as a bore, and pine for the sweet neglect which he knew in the days of his obscurity, he must be a person of exceptional toughness of fiber and

thickness of cuticle. While we commiserate in some degree the helpless and abject wretchedness of the bored, our liveliest concern is for the borers. Do they rightly appreciate the attitude which they sustain before gods and men? We do not exclusively refer to the small subordinate bore who, pencil in hand, invades the bedroom; nor to the large authoritative bore who compels the smaller one as Jupiter compels his satellites. Neither chief nor subaltern have other motive than to procure and print such particulars concerning celebrated persons as they think their subscribers would like to read. They assume, and perhaps with some intelligence, that the majority of the American people exist in a state of prurient and writhing curiosity concerning every human creature whom circumstances have lifted into casual notice. They should know the taste and temper of their change which was all too moderate, and the own readers at least. How far does this prying and indecent curiosity which the smart | betta is the elected of the new generation, and and pushing editor strives to satiate extend? Is it a national attribute? Are we indeed not only a nation of bores, as the Chelsea Thersites pronounces us, but a nation of meddlesome, intruding gossips as well? The spectacle of a great commonwealth stupidly agog, its people for thirty degrees of longitude standing with their principal apertures ajar, waiting for the morning paper to see what the latest "distin-"guished foreigner," or the latest lion of home growth, has to say for himself, is not in the least sublime. On the contrary, it is inexpressibly ridiculous and absurd. Webster told the assembled lieges of Rochester that no people who, like them, had a waterfall sixty feet high ever lost their liberties, and we venture to intimate to a wider audience that no community which, on light pretexts, adopts this attitude of open-mouthed, goggling curiosity, ever preserved its dignity or the respect of mankind. -Poor Father Hyacinthe would never have

come to America for the sake of peace if he had known the habits of the typical New-York reporter. The spies of the French police are not more persevering and ubiquitous than the Bohemians who have haunted him since Monday afternoon. Every step, every motion, every casual expression, everything that he has eaten and drunk, everything that he has read, every person whom he has seen, is set forth every morning in some of our city journals, for the gratification of an impertment Spain which will very soon demand settlement. | curiosity. But now a new terror has been added to his situation, and a new misery to human life. The reporters of The World have undertaken to tell Father Hyacinthe all about religion, and philosophy, and things, and The World has undertaken to print their very valuable remarks. On Tuesday, for instance, one of the many eminent divines employed by our cotemporary in the reporting line instructed the distinguished Carmelite in the history and

only five religious sects in New-York, namely, branches of the English and Dutch churches, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. Then he rebuked Father Hyacinthe for inconsistency, wanted to know what he meant by such conduct, and politely remarked that "it was to stultify oneself to say that abuses and infallibility can exist side by side." Of course we don't object to having this kind of thing. It is very precious, we know, and not to be got for the asking; but since Father Hyacinthe seems to have taken no part in the conversation, why should not the reporter hereafter kindly spare that gentleman the bother of an his mind whether he will go forward or go back. interview, and the next time he has anything to say just say it to the bed-post?

## AN ANNIVERSARY.

On the 21st of October, 1843, Prince Louis Bonaparte wrote from his prison in the Fortress of Ham a memorable confession of his political faith, in which occurred these words: " Sprung from a family that has owed its elevation to the national suffrage, I should belie my origin, my nature, and what is more, the dictates of common sense, did I not admit the sovereignty of the people as the fundamental basis of all political organization." We are tempted to wonder what the Emperor thinks to-day of the dogma so confidently stated by the ill-starred adventurer of twenty-six years ago. Gloomy in spirit and shattered in constitution, he may not improbably sigh to recall

"the wild pulsation that he felt before the strife When he had his days before him and the tumult of his

Waiting to crown the edifice of a reorganized and regenerated France, he may probably wish that the building had been framed more in accordance with the ideas of the democratic theoist who had, it may safely be averred, a deeper hold on the hearts of his countrymen than the jaded and melancholy Emperor of to-day. The Imperial regime has certainly been free

alike from the torpid inaction which character-

ized the government of the citizen-king, and

the chaotic strife of parties which proved the

ruin of the Republic that followed. It has done nearly everything which a strong and intelligent Executive could be expected to do, but the political education of the people remains pretty much as it found it. Eighteen years of Imperialism have developed the material resources of -France in a way that neither Bourbons, Orleanists, nor Republicans had exhibited any capacity for following. But the much-needed element of civil stability seems as far out of reach as ever, and the work of half a generation might not improbably be swept away in the removal and get celebrated and try it; we predict of the man who has devised it. "The 'nephew of the Emperor," said he, writing from New-York in 1837, "must not be mistaken "for an ordinary adventurer." Posterity is now, at least, in very little danger of making any such blunder; but posterity may not unreaonably inquire, with the Count of Paris: "What have you done with the people of "France?" When in nearly every other country in Europe every year sees fresh concessions of popular rights, and fresh advances in the path of self-government, why is it that this great and generous nation should still be deprived of its birthright, and should only be trusted in a spirit of ful definition of the imperial system as "the "hierachy in democracy-a pyramidal colossus, 'large in the base and exalted in the head," looks well enough in theory, and may possibly still commend itself to a certain school of political innovators. Practically, however, the pyramid has a fatal perversity of becoming inverted, by reason it may be presumed of the superior weight of the head, and so one fine day it comes to share the usual fate of a body which is made to rest upon its apex.

The Emperor will, practically, leave no successor. He has governed by the force of his individual ability, and that is seldom heredi- piece moral and beautiful. tary. Even admitting his son to possess it, it is almost impossible that he can be in a position to show it before he is called to take his father's place. Such an event would leave the destinies of France in the hands of the Republicans. Even now the movements of this party are watched with more interest than the measures of the Emperor himself. It is useless to speculate on the purport of the visit of Jules Favre, Gambetta, and Bancel to London. The fact that it has become the subject of much speculation, and no little uneasiness, is a sufficiently suggestive one. The fact may also be noted that the triumvirate is in its way representative of the three sections of the party to which it belongs. Favre, the veteran orator and man of letters, has long been at the head of the thoughtful and scholarly opponents of the second Empire. Bancel is a type of the irreconciliable socialistic animosity to the dynasty of Napoleon. Such as he only remember the revolution of July as having inaugurated a coup d'état as an inexpiable wrong. Gamrepresents its opinions and aspirations. To him the Emperor is less the man of the 2d December than the impediment in the path of freedom to a young and invigorated France. Twenty-six years ago it was such men who turned to the inmate of the Fort of Ham as the hope and salvation of their country. Today they represent a party whose policy is identified with his downfall, and are bent on a mission which, whatever else it imports, bodes at least no good to the occupant of the imperial throne.

We have heard of spendthrifts who swallowed bank notes to show their contempt of expense, and the story of Cleopatra's pearl is not unknown to our most juvenile reader. But what shall we say of that festive Councilman, at the flaying of the corner-stone of a new Almshouse at Trenton, who, for his contribution to the deposits usual on such occasions, put a one hundred dollar greenback into the hole! When, in some future age, the structure is a ruin, and the contents of the corner-stone are under the gloating eyes of the antiquaries of the period, they will probably understand the meaning of the pitcher-for there was a pitcher also put in-but what will they make of the greenback? Or if they shall find out its purport, will they not say that it would have been better to have laid it in 1869 for the benefit of the paupers?

When the Boston ministers held their meeting the other day and voted to go for Father Hyacinthe in a body, a shrewd and cautious parson, the Rev. Mr. Gardner of Charlestown, expressed an apprehension that the ex-Carmelite was "one of the most dangerous persons "they could welcome." True enough; how does anybody know that the French priest is not a Papal emissary sent here in disguise, his Two operatic representations will be given nication a delusion, his liberalism all bogus? How does anybody know but his purpose is to and the nearing of Positivism and the New-York news
Two operatic representations will be given nication a delusion, his liberalism all bogus? How does anybody know but his purpose is to that involved another question of no less connication a delusion, his liberalism all bogus? How does anybody know but his purpose is to the wessels built on her and its relation to natural science, and in
Two operatic representations will be given nication a delusion, his liberalism all bogus? How does anybody know but his purpose is to the weak at the Brooklyn possession of Positivism and the recently occupied the State Theater. For this evening "Martha" is announced: for the possession of Evangelical pulpits, corrupt to morrow "The Marie Flats".

formed the reverend, father that there were the flocks by degrees, and have them a-kissing relics and going to confession before they quite know what they are about? Butseriously, the ministers, it seems to us, have not shown the circumspection which befits their profession. Father Hyacinthe is outside of the Roman Church merely because he can't help himself. He avows a steady belief in all its dogmas, and though in a certain sense he may be called a Protestant, he has really no more sympathy with the Protestant religion than the Emperor of China. Before the clergy get up receptions and addresses for him they had better give him time to ascertain his position and make up

> There is a French proverb to the effect that horses kick each other when fodder is deficient. A Democratic newspaper of Harrisburg, Pa., occupies a column in a savage assault upon Philadelphia, because Asa Packer is not elected. The theory of attack is, that Packer was interested in a railroad which carries coal from the valley of the Lehigh toward the City of New-York, and that the Philadelphia Democrats voted against their candidate because the road does not run to their city. Hence, they are "shopkeepers," "Sim Tappertits," "drowsy "denizens," having "small natures." The opposition came from "every costermonger and vender of withered vegetables and damaged fruit," likewise from every retailer of rickety second-hand furniture or faded 'ribbons." The rivalry between New-York and Philadelphia is contrasted with that between Tyre and Sidon. Also, between Venice and Genoa, which, we are are told, was an affair of merchant princes; while "in all New-York" "not a stevedore, or street porter, or cabman" would do like unto those wretched broadbrims. But space would fail to tell of the obloquy that is heaped upon them. Even the mild spirit and subdued temper of Quakerdom may break down under such an attack. Even if it were true that such small jealousies guided the voters of that city. the Democratic press cannot expect to win adherents to its cause by repreaching them with the meanest of motives. It is bad to be a Democrat anywhere: but just at present it must be especially disgusting to belong to that party in Pennsylvania.

> There is a general impression prevailing throughout the civilized world that the Boston Coliseum was blown down in the great gale. This is a mistake. It was only reduced to its normal and appropriate condition of a ruin. But what Nature could not herself completely do, will now be effected by the hand of man. The Coliseum will be torn down early in November. So the newspapers announce; but before this dolorous demolition commences "Gilmore's Band" will give three concerts in the edifice. But "Gilmore's Band" has only 100 performers, and how they will be able to make a musical noise adequate to the size of the vast interior, passes our comprehension. The great Gilmore himself is in Paris, where he has caused to be manufactured for his own use some kind of golden wind-instrument at a fabulous cost.

They can't stand the play of "Formosa" in Boston. The women will not go to see it, and although there are dense crowds of men in athesitation bred of fear? The Emperor's youth- | tendance, they are not the kind of men usually found at the Boston Theater. Our excellent cotemporary, The Daily Advertiser, which pretty fairly represents the refined theatergoers of Boston, is extremely indignant, and declares that "the play insults every modest woman who sits before the foot-lights," and that "it soils every impressionable nature that "comes within the influence of the stage." The Advertiser declares further, that " wicked-'ness is a dull and dreary business"-a fact which we suspect managers of theaters are fast finding out. Some of the other Boston papers, however, have found reasons to consider the

> Barnstable County, Mass., is a happy county indeed. It has a jail, because all counties must have jails, but its dungeon is a superfluity, an ornament, and an evidence of its high moral character; for, with the exception of the keeper, there has been nobody in that dreary abode for the last three months. Just to keep up appearances, they hired "a vagrant" to go to the jail and live at free quarters, but even he eloped after a residence of ten days. He could n't stand the dreadful solitude, and felt that he couldn't make a Robinson Crusoe of himself even for free victual and lodging, so he left, and at the latest dates he had n't been caught, the place of incarceration remaining void of the incarcerated.

> Here is a pretty go! Some Blasted Britisher writes on temperance to The Daily News of London, and speaks of The Boston Transcript as "a rum Democrat paper!" What were the piracies of the Alabama or the flings at the Coliseum compared to this! If The Daily News sends any copies to Boston, it may as well stop them at once.

#### MUSIC.

SENORITA CORTES' CONCERT.

The first of a series of concerts by a Spanish vocalist new to this country, Senorita Maria Cortes, was last evening given at Steinway Hall before an audience which if not large in number was sufficiently liberal in applause to satisfy the most exacting. Her debut was, in every popular sense, eminently successful; otherwise it was agreeable, although leaving many things to be desired. The lady is young and extremely pretty, and her winning appearance and demeanor at once secured her the good will of the house, which ap peared to be chiefly filled with her country men and countrywomen. Her voice is a full, clear and resonant mezzo soprano, the lower of which are excellent in quality and peculiarly rich and powerful. The higher notes are by no means so smooth and sympathetic, but certainly betray no deficiency of strength or volume. In all respects her natural gifts are abundant, but she has not learned how to exercise them advantageously. Some years of study are yet needed to develop her vocal resources and to enable her to take an unchallenged place among artists. She sang, last evening, in ordinary concert costume, a familiar cavatina from "The Trou badour," "Ah, mon fils" from "The Prophet," and the brindisi from " Lucretia." With good natured indulgence her frequent imperfections of execution were over looked, and she was repeatedly called forward to receive the encouragements of the audience, Her entrance in the national dress of Spain, however, was the signal for the overwhelming outburst of the evening. In captivating array of piquantly scant scarlet skirt and black-laced bodice, and armed with that most effective of feminine weapons, the Andalusian fan, she she gave two characteristic songs, "La Jota de los Tor eros" and "La Macarena" with a freedom and a bold vivacity which provoked her excitable compatriots to the wildest and most turbulent demonstrations of delight. For one performance she was "encored" three times. Senorita Cortes was assisted by Mile. Josephine Filomeno, who again exhibited her remarkable proficiency as a violinist and a planist, and by Mesers. Boy, Fossati, and Salcedo. The second concert of the series will take place next Saturday evening.

MUSICAL NOTES. Carlotta Patti will reappear this evening at